



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

crew, 2 cabin and 76 steerage passengers, and 2 cases of illness on board, neither of which proved to be quarantinable, were investigated. The effects of 55 steerage passengers and 41 crew, together with the steerage quarters on 1 vessel, were disinfected, and vaccination certificates were issued to 88 persons bound to American ports. One emigrant for San Francisco per steamship *Bessie Dollar* was examined and passed.

Swatow has been declared an infected port by the customs and consular authorities, as have also Foochow and Canton. The declaration of infection by the same authorities against Niuchwang has been withdrawn.

There were no quarantinable diseases reported from other ports.

Week ended May 26, 1906. Three original and 2 supplemental bills of health issued to 3 steamers and 2 sailing vessels, and 5 vessels, 409 crew, 63 steerage passengers, and 1 piece of steerage passenger's baggage were inspected. Six cases of illness were investigated. There was 1 case of temperature 38° C. discovered in the steward's department of the steamship *Siberia*, and duly noted on the bill of health. There were disinfected the forecastles of 2 vessels and the effects of 21 crew, also 3 pieces of steerage baggage. Vaccination certificates were issued to 69 persons bound to the United States. Two immigrants per steamship *Siberia* were examined and passed.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows, among natives, 1 death from smallpox.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from out ports.

The medical report of vaccination at Yingkow from February 24 to April 27, 1906, shows that 35,820 persons were vaccinated, representing 66.67 per cent of the entire population.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Quarantine against Colon and Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows:

Week ended June 16, 1906. Estimated population, 5,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Since last week's report the Costa Rican Government has decided to put in force a strict quarantine against Colon and Habana to go into immediate effect.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
June 10	Acuario	Sabine Pass	28	0	0
10	Siberia	New York	57	40	14
11	Limon	Boston	44	12	0
11	Preston	New Orleans	31	0	0
12	Miami	New York	48	2	0
13	Hispania	Mobile	20	3	0
14	Helen	do	21	2	0
15	Pacuare	New York	—	—	0
16	Condor	Mobile	16	0	0

One bill of health for Panaman port was viséed.